

SHIBUZAWA HAD HOPES OF ENDING FIGHT IN EUROPE

Noted Japanese Tells Honolulu Hosts He Interviewed Leading Men on Peace Subject

(Continued from page one)

lover of peace—peace between Americans and Japanese, and between all nations as well. I wished to talk with your businessmen and get ideas from them on how to bring an end to the war.

"Another object I had in making the trip was to talk finances with the great leaders of business in America."

"The California labor question, will never cause trouble between Japan and America," said Baron Shibuzawa. "Men prominent in business and political life know that the situation there will be remedied soon."

"If trouble should come, and I hope that it will not, the cause will not be on account of labor questions in California, but will be due to financial rivalry in the Far East."

"When I was in the Atlantic states I discussed the financial questions that have come up in the Orient with many of your leading financiers, and one and all have believed that after the war the United States will find itself expanding commercially in all parts of the world."

"Japan has entered that field, that

is, the field of business in China and the Far East. Japan has entered the field both politically and commercially and with the United States reaching out for business there it is easy to realize that unless a sound all-around understanding is arranged between the two countries with reference to the financial situation in China, the result is apt to become disastrous.

Solution is Necessary.

"I had a talk with Mr. Vanderbilt while in New York and he expressed the opinion that the United States would expand in a business way after the war, but I am happy to say that Mr. Vanderbilt agreed with my solution of the questions that are sure to confront us after the European question is settled."

"If American and Japanese businessmen will work together for a better and freer friendship in relations in the Far East, I am sure that the nations will live in peace forever. I am thankful to say that wherever I have visited, I have found the American businessman working for peace and better friendship with our people. Advises American Japanese."

"I want to say to the American citizens of Japanese blood that you should be educated as American citizens, and although many politicians will not agree with me, I believe that those born in a country should owe allegiance to that nation. They should act and feel in every way that they are real American citizens and not subjects of Japan."

"Hawaii is the keystone of the nations. I am glad to see the work that is going on here. If the work becomes successful here, I am sure that it will become successful everywhere. You have the opportunity to do much for the relations between the nations. I am going home with a good word to the people of Japan for their Christmas present," concluded Baron Shibuzawa.

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Japanese-American citizens committee for the opportunity that they have given me to be present today. I am glad to meet friends of my own race and friends of America. I wish to congratulate you upon the work that you are doing to cement the friendship between Japan and America."

"When the proposal was first made to hold an exhibit at San Francisco many of the California labor question and further on account of the European conflict. They felt that it would not be dignified for Japan to be represented. I wanted to see Japan represented and the first object of my visit to America was to see the exposition. I am sure that Japan's participation in the San Francisco exposition has done much to promote better relations between the two races."

Short Peace of No Account.

"My second object in coming to America was to visit friends made on two other journeys to the United States. I wanted to talk the peace question with them, and the ideas on peace have been many, but Japan has been active in advancing the idea in every way. Peace for a day will never do."

"Peace must come, and must remain a permanent thing. Peace for one year would be worse than no peace in the end."

"Another object of my tour of America was to discuss the financial questions with many of the leading financiers of America. I desired to find their ideas of cooperation in the Far East. The big question in a few years will be a financial one. When the great trouble is over, many of the countries of the world will be active in reaching out for the trade of the world."

P. C. Atherton, president of the Japanese-American Club, presided as toastmaster, the luncheon being held under the auspices of the citizenship

educational committee of the Y. M. C. A.

In introducing Baron Shibuzawa, Mr. F. C. Atherton said:

"It is a great pleasure to welcome today to our midst, such a distinguished visitor as Baron Shibuzawa—one who through his long years of service in his own country stands so high in the esteem of his countrymen, and who has also attained such a world-wide reputation for ability, integrity and broadness of vision. We appreciate particularly the fact that he has been willing to accept our invitation today and meet with us and give us the opportunity of exchanging views with him on some of the many problems confronting us here in this territory."

"It is particularly gratifying to know that a man of Baron Shibuzawa's attainments has of his own accord recently visited many of the largest cities of our republic and met the leaders in business and political life, seeking to promote cordial and friendly relations between these two great nations."

"We who have lived here in Hawaii for many years, where so many races are mingling, have been deeply conscious of the many serious problems confronting us. I do not believe there is any other place in the world where there are so many different nationalities living in such close contact with each other and on such friendly terms. I believe these friendly relations and lack of any intense racial feeling is due to a large extent to the high ideals and principles which were brought to these islands in the early part of the last century by those missionary fathers and mothers who helped so largely to develop this country, and on the shoulders of whose descendants is placed to a large extent the responsibility of maintaining the work which they inaugurated."

"The people from Oriental lands have been a great factor in developing our agricultural resources. They have worked hard and faithfully and have helped bring material prosperity to many people, and large numbers of them have also gained material prosperity themselves, which is only fair and right."

"Many of them in the early days came here merely with the idea of saving for a few years to accumulate sufficient property to return to their native country and settle down, but the opportunities afforded them here have so appealed to them in later years that large numbers have definitely decided to make this their permanent home. They are bringing up their families in this country and there is every reason to believe that these children growing up here will make this their permanent home."

"Under the laws of our republic, children of any race or nationality born in the United States on becoming of age, thereby attain the full rights of American citizenship. This is one of the foundation stones of our republic."

"The very rapid development of the resources of these islands and the large numbers of those coming here, have confronted us with many and serious problems, almost faster than we have been able to solve them. The wonderful development of steamship lines and the cable and wireless have brought the nations of the earth into the closest contact, and in consequence there have arisen serious problems almost before we were prepared for them."

"Last year, when Dr. Sidney L. Gulick was in this city in conference with a fiber of gentlemen here, he asked us what we were doing to prepare this large body of young men who would soon attain their majority for citizenship. This was a matter which no of us had seriously considered, though we realized that it was something which would soon have to be faced. He urged upon us that we begin soon as possible to endeavor to educate these young men in what it really meant to be an American citizen—what his duties, responsibilities and privileges were and how he could prepare himself to later on discharge the duties properly, and best take advantage of those privileges."

"We have found upon investigation that there are several thousands of young men of different races, Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Portuguese, besides a few number of Anglo-Saxons and Italians, who were receiving but little help to prepare them for the responsibilities and opportunities which would soon be theirs."

"At quite large gathering about six months ago it was decided that rather than start any new organization in this, where there are already such large numbers, that it would be wiser to ask some existing organization to take up this subject and help solve it. Consequently, the Y. M. C. A. was asked to form a committee and put a definite program of work. We have just inaugurated and we are being started among the young men of several different races."

"As you know, the number of Japanese in this territory is about equal to that of all the other races combined. There has been a feeling on the part many had but few Japanese would ever care to avail themselves of the privileges and opportunities open to them, but would prefer to maintain their citizenship in, and their allegiance to their mother country. However, I am glad to say that many of our leaders among the Japanese have come to realize that it is only right and fair, if their people are to enjoy the material advantages to be derived from residence in this country, that they should definitely cast their lot with the country of their adoption and make up their minds to become American citizens in the best sense of the word. We are glad to know of their public statements that out of a hundred guests is one of the 'lead' in thus advising his countrymen."

"We realize that this is no easy job. It is natural that one should have a strong feeling of loyalty to the city of his parents. On the other hand, when one voluntarily leaves his country and expects definitely to live and rear his family in another land, it seems only right that he

should devote all his efforts and energies to help build up the institutions and support the principles of his adopted country."

"I think we Americans are quite apt to be impatient and to like to see things accomplished quickly. As I have grown older I have come to realize that anything really worth while, that is to be enduring, necessitates a great amount of hard work, serious thought and much time to perfect. Consequently, I do not believe that we can expect great results in any one decade. This is a matter which is rather going to take one or two generations."

"But coming to know the Japanese as well as I have, having been fairly closely associated with them during the past 10 or 15 years, I firmly believe that they are fully capable of becoming loyal and good American citizens and that if given sufficient time and the right training, and environment they will develop a loyalty to this republic equal to that of other races which have already proved themselves."

"And right here I want to say that I believe the Japanese have a wonderful opportunity of proving to the world that they possess this capacity. The eyes of the nations are turning toward the Pacific, as you well know, and Hawaii is here in the center of the Pacific. Many world leaders have passed through Honolulu during the last few years and, almost without exception, those whom I have met and spoken to have expressed the belief that Hawaii was to play a great part in the future life of the Pacific. We are being looked upon as an 'experiment station' of the nations. This is where the East and West are meeting and learning from each other, and I believe that the spirit manifested here to a large extent is such as to assist and influence the development of the highest type of citizenship."

"Therefore, if the people of the races growing up here will only realize it, this is their great opportunity to show to the world that they are capable of the best and most loyal citizenship in their adopted country. By doing this during the coming years they will prove conclusively that they have those qualities and characteristics which have come to be regarded as the greatest and best by the nations of this world."

"I found the United States much more friendly toward Japan and the Japanese than when I visited the mainland a few years ago," said Baron Shibuzawa this morning on board the T. K. K. liner Chiyo Maru. "I predict that if the present good feeling between my country and yours continues, it will be only a matter of a short time before all differences disappear."

The distinguished Japanese financier said that from talks with Americans in every part of the country he had visited, he was sure that public opinion in the United States is far more friendly toward Japan than three or four years ago, and that misunderstandings are rapidly being cleared up, in spite of Hearst and his Japanophobia."

A reception committee of local Japanese met Baron Shibuzawa at Pier 7 as the steamer docked. Lloyd R. Killam, representing former Governor Walter F. Frear as chairman of the Y. M. C. A. citizenship committee, welcomed the baron. Baron Shibuzawa is accompanied by his two sons, M. and T. Shibuzawa, and his interpreter, Mr. M. Zuzumoto, former editor of the Japan Times.

Critical Time, Says Scudder. Dr. Doremus Scudder, pastor of the Central Union church and a former resident for several years in Japan, spoke, following Mr. Atherton. Dr. Scudder reviewed briefly his stay in Japan during one of the important formative periods of the nation. He said that the next few years are apt to be very critical in the lives of Japan and America.

"It is necessary to cultivate on both sides a feeling of friendship and understanding," he said. "Patience and forbearance will be required, but we are coming to realize that there is a larger patriotism than that of the nation—patriotism for humanity."

Dr. T. Katsunuma of the federal immigration station emphasized the need of forgetting the individual for the family and the nation. Every citizen should hold back his individual rights for the betterment of his family, the doctor said. He spoke of one of the characteristics of America being that of the stronger giving up their lives for the weaker, and cited the instances of men going down to death in the Lusitania and Titanic to let women and children be saved. In concluding Dr. Katsunuma read a recent letter from Theodore Roosevelt to a Honolulu man in which the colonel declared, "I have a great regard and respect for the Japanese." The letter brought a round of hearty applause.

ALL NATIONALITIES TO JOIN IN CHRISTMAS

(Continued from Page 2)

program of sports may be held during the afternoon.

Submarine Fleet.

Everything from soup to turkey, cranberry sauce and pie caused the men of the third submarine division to eat so much Christmas dinner today that their trousers were almost in danger of "busting" at the seams. The "big feed" took place at noon, on board the submarine tender Alert, at Pearl Harbor, and after it was over, every man who was not needed to keep the customary watch on each submarine and on the Alert was given shore liberty until Monday morning. Between 150 and 200 men are consequently allowed to celebrate Christmas here. On the Alert's masts, one at the foremast and the other at the mainmast, are two evergreen Christmas trees, placed at the top of the masts, in honor of Yuletide, as is done every Christmas by the men of the American navy. Tomorrow evening, Christmas night, the wardroom officers of the Alert will entertain their friends with a dinner party on board the submarine tender. There will be eight or 10 guests.

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The Manoa valley home of Mr. Paul Super, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is offered for sale, as Mr. Super expects to leave for New York City. The property is in the hands of the real estate department of the Trent Trust Co., Ltd.

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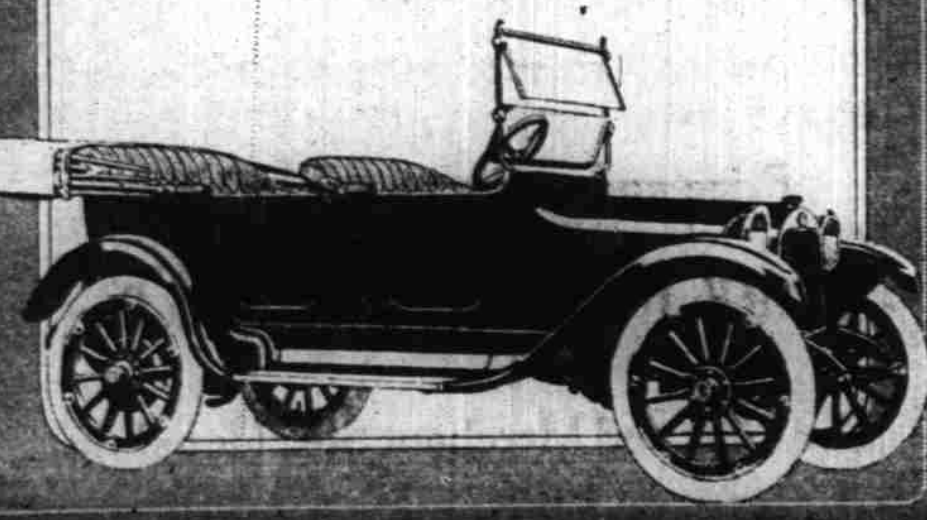
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